United Nations S/2012/579

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 20 July 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to inform the members of the Security Council that the activities undertaken to fulfil the mandate outlined in paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) and requested in a letter dated 26 March 2008 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General (S/2008/206) have led to expenditures amounting to $169,887 from 1 January to 30 June 2012. The funds were provided through transfers from the escrow account created pursuant to Security Council resolution 1958 (2010).

I have taken note of the statement made to the press by the Security Council on Iraq-Kuwait (SC/10680), in which the Council noted the agreement of its members to finance the continuation of the activities of the High-level Coordinator for a period of six months.

Given that all parties should translate political statements of goodwill into concrete actions to enable progress during the coming months to resolve outstanding issues, the period ahead will require further intensification of the activities of the High-level Coordinator. To that end, it would be necessary to allocate resources sufficient to finance the activities of the High-level Coordinator and his support staff until 31 December 2012 in the amount of $235,530. It is suggested that these funds be earmarked from the fund balance of the escrow account created pursuant to Security Council resolution 1958 (2010).

Should the Council agree with this proposal, the funds will be transferred within the escrow account and made available to the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, which backstops the activities of the High-level Coordinator.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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United Nations S/2012/580

Security Council

Distr.: General
25 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 25 July 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to respond to your letter of 20 July 2012 (S/2012/579), in which you referred to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999), by which the mandate of the High-level Coordinator for missing Kuwaitis and third-country citizens and missing Kuwaiti property was established.

Members of the Council reiterate their continuing support for the important work of the High-level Coordinator.

I wish to inform you that the Security Council has decided to earmark $235,530 from the operating reserves and the fund balance of the escrow account intended for administration and operational costs to finance the continuation of the activities of the High-level Coordinator and his support staff until 31 December 2012.

(*Signed*) Néstor **Osorio**
President of the Security Council

12-43968 (E) 250712

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United Nations S/2012/581

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 July 2012

Original: English

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 1933 (2010), 1942 (2010), 1951 (2010), 1962 (2010), 1967 (2011), 1968 (2011), 1975 (2011), 1980 (2011), 1981 (2011), 1992 (2011) and 2000 (2011) and the statements of its President relating to the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, and resolution 2008 (2011) and 2025 (2011) on the situation in Liberia,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling the importance of the principles of good-neighbourliness, non-interference and regional cooperation,

Welcoming the final report of the Secretary-General of 29 June 2012 (S/2012/506) and the special report of the Secretary-General of 29 March 2012 (S/2012/186), including the recommendations of the assessment mission that deployed to Côte d'Ivoire from 6 to 17 February 2012,

Welcoming the overall progress towards restoring security, peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, notably in Abidjan, *commending* President Alassane Ouattara's initiatives to promote stability, reconciliation and economic recovery in Côte d'Ivoire and *calling upon* all the national stakeholders to work together in their efforts for the stabilization and reconstruction of the country,

Welcoming the holding of the legislative elections and the inauguration of the elected National Assembly on 25 April 2012, *emphasizing* that this step is important for the full restoration of constitutional order and the process of democratization of Côte d'Ivoire,

Reiterating its concern with the unresolved key challenges of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and security sector reform (SSR), as well as the continued circulation of weapons, which continue to be significant risks to the security of the country, particularly in western Côte d'Ivoire and *taking note* with interest of the establishment of the interministerial working group on DDR and SSR,

Welcoming the return of the majority of persons displaced by the post-electoral crisis to their places of origin in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as President Alassane Ouattara's calls on refugees to return to the country, *strongly condemning* all intimidation, threats and attacks committed against refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP) in Côte d'Ivoire, including the 20 July 2012 attack against an IDP camp in Duekoue,

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Expressing its concern about the continued reports of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including against women and children, including reports of increased incidents of sexual violence in particular those attributed to armed men, *stressing* the importance to investigate such alleged violations and abuses committed by all parties, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, including those that occurred throughout the post-election crisis, including extrajudicial killing, maiming, arbitrary arrest and abduction of civilians, enforced disappearances, acts of revenge, sexual and gender-based violence, including against children, and the alleged recruitment and use of children in the conflict throughout the country and particularly in Abidjan and western Côte d'Ivoire, *reaffirming* that those responsible for such violations must be held accountable and *noting* President Alassane Ouattara's commitments in this regard,

Expressing its concern about the continuing precarious security situation, particularly in western Côte d'Ivoire and along the borders, especially with Liberia, and *recalling* that the Ivorian Government bears primary responsibility for ensuring peace, stability and the protection of the civilian population in Côte d'Ivoire,

Reiterating its strong condemnation of the attack by armed elements on a patrol of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) in the south-west of Côte d'Ivoire on 8 June 2012, in which seven peacekeepers and a number of other persons were killed, *stressing* that intentionally directing such attacks on United Nations peacekeepers can constitute a war crime under international law and further *calling on* the Ivorian Government to work with all relevant parties to identify and bring the perpetrators to justice, *welcoming* the immediate steps taken by the Ivorian Government in coordination with the Government of Liberia to investigate those attacks,

Commending the contribution of troop- and police-contributing countries and donors to UNOCI, *underlining* the importance of providing police officers qualified with appropriate specialist and linguistic skills, *commending* the work of UNOCI, under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, for its continuing contribution to maintaining peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire, and *noting with satisfaction* the increasing cooperation between the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and UNOCI, as well as between the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia and other countries in the subregion, in coordinating security activities in the border areas in the subregion,

Commending the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) for their efforts to consolidate peace and stability in Côte d'Ivoire and *encouraging* them to continue to support the authorities in addressing key challenges, especially the underlying causes of the conflict, security challenges in the border area, including movements of armed elements and weapons, and promoting justice and national reconciliation,

Recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010) on women, peace and security, its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011) on children and armed conflict, and its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflicts, and *reiterating* the vital role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and their key role in re-establishing the fabric of societies recovering from conflict, and *further*

reaffirming the importance of implementing the National Action Plan on resolution 1325 (2000),

Taking note that, on the basis of the declaration lodged by Côte d'Ivoire accepting the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court, the Pre-Trial Chamber authorized the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to open an investigation into crimes within the Court's jurisdiction committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 28 November 2010, including war crimes and crimes against humanity, and the Pre-Trial Chamber of the Court later decided to expand the Prosecutors' investigation to crimes committed in Côte d'Ivoire since 19 September 2002,

Determining that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continues to pose a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend until 31 July 2013 the mandate of UNOCI as set out in resolution 2000 (2011), paragraph 7, (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (j), (k) and (m);

2. *Decides* that protection of civilians shall remain the priority for UNOCI, *further decides* that UNOCI shall put added focus on supporting the Government on DDR and SSR, in accordance with paragraph 7 (e) and (f) of resolution 2000 (2011);

3. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's recommendation for a reduction of the equivalent of one battalion as part of UNOCI's military component, to be implemented as soon as practical, *decides therefore* that the authorized strength of the military component shall be adjusted to 8,837 personnel, comprising of 8,645 troops and staff officers and 192 military observers;

4. *Decides* that the authorized strength of UNOCI's police component shall remain at 1,555 personnel, and *decides* further to maintain the 8 customs officers previously authorized;

5. *Reiterates* its continuing authorization to UNOCI to use all necessary means to carry out its mandate, within its capabilities and its areas of deployment, pursuant to resolutions 1933 (2010), 1962 (2010) and 2000 (2011);

6. *Encourages* UNOCI and the United Nations country team to reconfigure within their existing capacities and reinforce their field presence, in order to enhance their coordinated support to the local authorities throughout Côte d'Ivoire, in areas where civilians are at greater risk, particularly but not only in Western Côte d'Ivoire;

7. *Urges* the Ivorian Government to develop and implement expeditiously a national DDR programme, with clear and strict eligibility criteria, new secure and transparent database, the creation of a central authority to oversee all DDR aspects, and find solutions for sustained social and economic integration of former combatants, *further encourages* the United Nations Country Team to facilitate the planning and the implementation of programmes which support this process, in consultation with the Ivorian Government and close collaboration with all international partners;

8. *Notes* President Alassane Ouattara's initiative to directly oversee the SSR, *urges* the Ivorian Government to accelerate the development and implementation of a comprehensive SSR strategy, with a view to setting up

inclusive and accountable security forces, with the support of UNOCI consistent with its mandate in paragraph 7 (f) of resolution 2000 (2011), and other interested international partners, to take further steps to increase confidence within the respective security and law enforcement agencies and between them, and to restore State authority throughout the country;

9. *Reiterates its call* to the Ivorian Government and all international partners, including private companies, involved in assisting the Ivorian Government in the SSR process, to comply with the provisions of resolution 2045 (2012) and to coordinate their efforts with a view to promoting transparency and a clear division of labour among all international partners;

10. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for concrete measures to promote justice and reconciliation at all levels and on all sides, including through the active involvement of civil society groups, with the aim of addressing the underlying causes of the Côte d'Ivoire crises, *encourages* support for transitional justice mechanisms, including the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, to adopt a broad-based and comprehensive programme and to increase its activities at the local level throughout the country, *further emphasizes* the importance of accountability and impartial justice, including through the work of the National Commission of Inquiry, to lasting reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire, *welcomes* the adoption of a national justice sector strategy by the Ivorian Government and *urges* the Ivorian Government to take concrete steps to prevent and respond to inter-communal violence by seeking a broad national consensus on how to address identity and land tenure issues;

11. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Government to enhance political dialogue with the political opposition, including extra-parliamentary political parties, *calls upon* the Ivorian Government to continue to step up concrete measures in this regard and ensure political space for the opposition, *further calls upon* all opposition parties to play a constructive role and contribute towards reconciliation and *requests* the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices role to facilitate dialogue between all political stakeholders;

12. *Urges* the Ivorian Government to ensure in the shortest possible time frame that, irrespective of their status or political affiliation, all those responsible for serious abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, notably those committed during the post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, are brought to justice in accordance with its international obligations and that all detainees receive clarity about their status in a transparent manner, *further encourages* the Ivorian Government to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court;

13. *Calls upon* UNOCI, where consistent with its authorities and responsibilities, to continue to support national and international efforts to bring to justice perpetrators of grave abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, irrespective of their status or political affiliation;

14. *Decides* to extend until 31 July 2013 the authorization that the Security Council provided to the French Forces in order to support UNOCI, within the limits of their deployment and their capabilities;

15. *Urges* all parties to cooperate fully with the operations of UNOCI and of the French Forces, which support it, in particular by ensuring their safety, security

and freedom of movement with unhindered and immediate access throughout the territory of Côte d'Ivoire to enable them to fully carry out their mandates;

16. *Calls upon* the Ivorian Government and all political stakeholders to ensure that the upcoming local elections are conducted in an open, free, fair, peaceful and transparent manner and contribute to fostering political inclusiveness and reconciliation, considering proper timing, security conditions and relevant electoral reform, *stresses* that the Ivorian Government bears the primary responsibility of the organization of such local elections and, in this context, notes the request addressed by the Ivorian Government to the United Nations and *authorizes* UNOCI to assist, as appropriate, the Ivorian Government in the holding of such elections, upon request, within its existing resources, capacities and areas of deployment and without prejudice to the core-priorities of the mandate as set out in paragraph 2 above;

17. *Welcomes* continued cooperation between and the conduct of joint activities by UNOCI and the Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI) and *calls for* strict adherence by the FRCI to international humanitarian, human rights and refugee laws; and, in this context, recalls the importance of training in Human Rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence to security and law enforcement agencies;

18. *Calls upon* the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to continue to enhance their cooperation, particularly with respect to the border area, including through increasing monitoring, information sharing and conducting coordinated actions, and in developing and implementing a shared border strategy to inter alia support the disarmament and repatriation of foreign armed elements on both sides of the border and the repatriation of refugees;

19. *Calls upon* all United Nations bodies in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, including all components of UNOCI and UNMIL, within their respective mandates, capabilities and areas of deployment, to enhance their support for the stabilization of the border area, including through their increased cooperation and the development of a shared, strategic vision and plan, in support of the Ivorian and Liberian authorities;

20. *Encourages* ECOWAS and the Mano River Union to continue to develop, with the support of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), a subregional strategy to address the threat of the cross-border movements of armed groups and weapons as well as illicit trafficking, with the assistance of UNOCI and UNMIL, as appropriate, and provide regular updates on progress towards the development of such a subregional strategy in the upcoming relevant reports of the Secretary-General;

21. *Endorses*, with immediate effect, the recommendation of the Secretary-General to transfer the three armed helicopters, currently deployed in UNMIL, to UNOCI, to be used in both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia along and across their border;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake an assessment of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire with a view to submitting to the Security Council, no later than 31 March 2013, a special report containing: (i) benchmarks to measure and track progress towards the achievement of long-term stability in Côte d'Ivoire and to prepare the transition planning; (ii) recommendations on possible adjustments in UNOCI's structure and strength, in particular its military and police components,

based on the prevailing situation on the ground and threats to Côte d'Ivoire's sustainable peace and stability and the capacity of Ivorian institutions to effectively meet such challenges; (iii) options to reinforce inter-mission cooperation arrangements between UNOCI and UNMIL, including for the conduct of coordinated and joint operations along and across the border, to be determined in close consultations with relevant stakeholders, including the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, UNMIL and troop- and police-contributing countries; and (iv) report on the implementation of UNOCI's protection of civilian strategy;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to it a midterm report no later than 31 December 2012 and a final report no later than 30 June 2013 on the situation on the ground and the implementation of this resolution;

24. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2012/582

Security Council

Distr.: General
31 July 2012

Original: English

France, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions and presidential statements concerning the situation in Sudan and underlining the importance of full compliance with these,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of Sudan and its determination to work with the Government of Sudan, in full respect of its sovereignty, to assist in tackling the various challenges in Sudan,

Recalling the importance of the principles of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, good neighbourliness, non-interference and cooperation in the relations among States in the region,

Recalling also its previous resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, which reaffirm, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the United Nations World Summit outcome document; 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), and 1998 (2011) on children and armed conflict; 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; and 1325 (2000) and associated resolutions on women, peace and security and children and armed conflict,

Recalling its resolutions reaffirming that there can be no peace without justice, and recalling the importance that the Council attaches to ending impunity and to ensuring justice for crimes committed in Darfur, *expressing concern* at the lack of progress made so far in the work of the Special Prosecutor for Darfur appointed by the Government of Sudan, and *noting* the appointment of a new Special Prosecutor,

Bearing in mind the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 and its additional protocol of 16 December 1966, along with the 1969 Convention of the Organization of African Unity governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa, as well as the African Union Convention of 29 October 2009, on the Protection of and Assistance to internally displaced persons in Africa,

Recalling the report on Children and Armed Conflict in Sudan dated 5 July 2011 (S/2011/413), including its recommendations,

Welcoming the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) as an important step forward in the African Union (AU)-United Nations Darfur peace process; *expressing* its strong commitment and determination to support the peace process,

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welcoming initial progress but *deploring* the serious delays in the implementation of the DDPD, *urging* the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement to accelerate the implementation of the DDPD in order to deliver real benefits for the Darfuri people, and *encouraging* the international community to assist the signatories in this regard, *deploring also* the fact that some armed groups have refused to join the process and are impeding implementation of the DDPD and *strongly urging* them to support the process, *condemning* any actions by any armed group aimed at forced overthrow of the Government of Sudan, and *strongly urging* the Government of Sudan and all the armed groups, including the Sudan Liberation Army, Abdul Wahid faction (SLA/AW), the Sudan Liberation Army, Minni Minawi faction (SLA/MM), and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), to make every effort to reach a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the DDPD, and to agree upon a permanent ceasefire without further delay or preconditions,

Underlining, without prejudice to the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the importance of the partnership between the United Nations and the AU, consistent with Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, with regard to the maintenance of peace and security in Africa, particularly in Sudan, and welcoming, in particular, the efforts of the AU High-level Implementation Panel for Sudan under the leadership of President Mbeki working in cooperation with UNAMID, to address in a comprehensive and inclusive manner the challenges of peace, justice and reconciliation in Darfur,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July (S/2012/548) on UNAMID,

Stressing the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions; *encouraging* the full implementation by UNAMID of its Chapter VII mandate; *underlining*, in this regard, the importance of UNAMID deterring any threats to the implementation of its mandate, and the safety and security of its peacekeeping personnel in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; and *noting* the need to raise the operational and self-sustainment capabilities of military and police contingents to the agreed levels,

Expressing deep concern at the increased violence and insecurity in some parts of Darfur in recent months, and at confrontations between the Government of Sudan and the armed groups, *expressing deep concern* that such clashes, including attacks by rebel groups and aerial bombardment by the Government of Sudan, inter-tribal fighting, banditry and criminality continue to threaten civilians, and that attacks on humanitarian personnel and peacekeepers continue to restrict humanitarian access to conflict areas where vulnerable civilian populations reside, while *noting* the Secretary-General's observation that the security situation in Darfur has improved since the deployment of UNAMID, *calling on* all parties to cease hostilities, including all acts of violence committed against civilians, and urgently facilitate unhindered humanitarian access in accordance with international law, including applicable international humanitarian law and the guiding principles of humanitarian assistance,

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) to ensure the unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the population in need and the protection of humanitarian workers and their operations

in areas under their control, as well as to guarantee UNAMID unimpeded freedom of movement in all areas and at all times in Darfur in the exercise of its mandate,

Welcoming the potentially encouraging trend of voluntary returns of IDPs and refugees to their villages and places of origin, which were, according to the figures available to the Secretary-General, greater than new displacements in recent months, but *expressing* deep concern that new displacements continue to occur and at the fact that approximately two million IDPs and refugees remain displaced, *recognizing* that some displaced will settle permanently in urban areas, but *underlining* the need to ensure security in areas of return,

Expressing its concern at the hostilities between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Army, Abdul Wahid faction (SLA/AW), the Sudan Liberation Army, Minni Minawi faction (SLA/MM), and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and *reiterating* that there can be no military solution to the conflict in Darfur, and that an inclusive political settlement is essential to re-establishing peace,

Expressing concern about reported links between non-signatory armed groups in Darfur and groups outside Darfur, and *demanding* that any form of direct or indirect external support for such groups ceases,

Reiterating its condemnation of all violations of international human rights and humanitarian law in Darfur and in relation to Darfur, *calling* on all parties to comply with their obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law, *emphasizing* the need to bring to justice the perpetrators of such crimes, and *urging* the Government of Sudan to comply with its obligations in this respect,

Reaffirming its concern over the negative effect of ongoing violence in Darfur on the stability of Sudan as a whole as well as the region, *welcoming* improved relations between Sudan and Chad, as well as the deployment of a joint force, including forces from the Central African Republic (CAR) under a joint command along the border, and *encouraging* Sudan, Chad and CAR to continue to cooperate in order to achieve peace and stability in Darfur and the wider region,

Determining that the situation in Sudan constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNAMID as set out in resolution 1769 (2007) for a further 12 months to 31 July 2013;

2. *Takes note* of the conclusion of the Secretary-General's review, conducted in consultation with the African Union, that UNAMID's uniformed personnel be reconfigured to focus on the areas in Darfur with the highest security threats, *calls on* the Secretary-General to implement the results of the review, as set out in paragraphs 69 to 81 of his report of 17 April (S/2012/231), and paragraph 80 of his report of 16 July (S/2012/548), therefore *decides* that over a period of 12 to 18 months, UNAMID's uniformed personnel will be reconfigured so that UNAMID shall consist of up to 16,200 military personnel, 2,310 police personnel and 17 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each;

3. *Underlines* the need for UNAMID to make full use of its mandate and capabilities, giving priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources to: (a) the protection of civilians across Darfur, including through the implementation of a mission-wide early warning strategy; proactive military deployment and increased patrols in areas at high risk of conflict; securing, through

increased police patrols, IDP camps, adjacent areas and areas of return; and supporting the development and training of community policing for IDP camps and areas of return; and (b) ensuring safe, timely and unhindered humanitarian access, and the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and humanitarian activities, so as to facilitate the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout Darfur; and *requests* UNAMID to maximize the use of its capabilities, in cooperation with the United Nations country team and other international and non governmental actors, in the implementation of its mission-wide comprehensive strategy for the achievement of these objectives;

4. *Emphasizes* UNAMID's Chapter VII mandate, as defined in resolution 1769, to deliver its core tasks to protect civilians without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the Government of Sudan and to ensure the freedom of movement and security of UNAMID's own personnel and humanitarian workers; *urges* UNAMID to deter any threats against itself and its mandate; *notes* the observation in the Secretary-General's report that it is important to ensure that contingents are properly prepared and effectively equipped to be able to carry out UNAMID's mandate;

5. *Welcomes* the Framework for AU and United Nations Facilitation of the Darfur Peace Process, and the priority given to UNAMID's efforts, in coordination with the United Nations country team, to support this framework in accordance with paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 below, and *welcomes* the efforts of the AU High-level Implementation Panel for Sudan in this regard;

6. *Urges* the Government of Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) to implement the DDPD in full, including by ensuring that the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), National Human Rights Commission and Office for the Special Prosecutor for Darfur, whose establishment by the signatory parties in accordance with the DDPD is welcome, are resourced and empowered to carry out their mandates, *demands* that the non-signatory armed groups refrain from impeding the implementation of the DDPD; and *requests* UNAMID to support the implementation of the DDPD, by working closely with the United Nations country team on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and building the capacity of the police, justice and corrections sectors; and *requests* UNAMID and the United Nations country team to develop an Integrated Strategic Framework for United Nations system-wide support to the DDPD based on a clear division of labour and taking into account the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission, and *requests* the Secretary-General to present this Framework to the Council in his next 90-day report;

7. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict, including in particular all the non-signatory armed groups engage immediately and without preconditions to make every effort to reach a permanent ceasefire and a comprehensive peace settlement on the basis of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD), in order to bring a stable and durable peace to the region;

8. *Reaffirms* its support for: a Darfur-based internal dialogue that takes place in an environment of respect for the civil and political rights of participants, including women, such that they can exercise their views without fear of retribution; freedom of speech and assembly to permit open consultations; freedom of movement of participants and UNAMID; proportional participation among Darfurians; freedom from harassment, arbitrary arrest and intimidation; and freedom from interference by the Government or the armed groups; *calls on* the Government of Sudan and the

armed groups to ensure the necessary enabling environment for such a dialogue; *requests* UNAMID to support and monitor the development of such a dialogue, and *requests* the Secretary-General in his regular reports, referred to in paragraph 12 below, to report any security incidents, threats, violations of the participants' freedoms or instances of interference. *Calls on* the signatories of the DDPD to heed the results of the internal dialogue process, and to respond in the context of DDPD implementation to the wants and needs of the people expressed through such a process;

9. *Commends* UNAMID troop- and police-contributing countries; *strongly condemns* all attacks on UNAMID; *underlines* that any attack or threat of attack on UNAMID is unacceptable; *demands* that there be no recurrence of such attacks, stresses the need to enhance the safety and security of UNAMID personnel, as well as the need to bring an end to impunity for those who attack peacekeepers, and in this regard *urges* the Government of Sudan to do its utmost to bring the perpetrators of any such crimes to justice;

10. *Commends* the credible work of the Tripartite Mechanism but *expresses deep concern* at increased restrictions and bureaucratic impediments placed by the Government of Sudan upon UNAMID movement and operations, particularly to areas of recent conflict; *calls on* all parties in Darfur to remove all obstacles to UNAMID's full and proper discharge of its mandate, including by ensuring its security and freedom of movement; and in this regard, *demands* that the Government of Sudan comply with the Status of Forces Agreement fully and without delay, particularly regarding the movement of patrols, flight and equipment clearances, the removal of all obstacles to the use of UNAMID aerial assets, and the timely provision of visas for UNAMID personnel; *deplores* the continued delays in the provision of such visas, which threaten seriously to undermine the ability of the mission to implement its mandate; *demands* that the Government of Sudan respect the rights of UNAMID personnel under the SOFA;

11. *Reiterates its demand* that UNAMID be given a licence for its own radio transmitter in line with the provisions of the Status of Forces Agreement, so that it can communicate freely with all Darfuri stakeholders;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue reporting to the Council every 90 days on progress in the implementation of UNAMID's mandate, including the operational and self-sustainment capabilities of troop and police contingents, as well as on progress on the political track, the security and humanitarian situation, including in the IDP sites and refugee camps, the actions of all parties with respect to the provisions of this resolution, human rights, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, early recovery and on all restrictions and bureaucratic impediments to UNAMID's freedom of movement; *requests* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the African Union, to submit in his next 90-day report updated benchmarks and indicators for UNAMID and to include in his regular reports to the Council every 90 days thereafter an assessment of progress towards and obstacles to the achievement of these benchmarks, so that the Council may assess progress made by UNAMID in implementing its mandate, as well as the cooperation of the Government of Sudan and the armed groups with UNAMID, as well as all parties' compliance with their international obligations;

13. *Demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur immediately end violence, attacks on civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian personnel, and comply with their

obligations under international human rights and humanitarian law; *affirms*, in this context, the Council's condemnation of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law; *calls* for an immediate cessation of hostilities and for all parties to commit themselves to a sustained and permanent ceasefire and *underlines* the need for UNAMID to report on major instances of violence which undermine the parties' full and constructive efforts towards peace;

14. While noting that the overall humanitarian situation in Darfur has not deteriorated, *expresses* its serious concern at the fact that it has not improved, and at the threats to humanitarian organizations that persist, and the increased restrictions on humanitarian access in Darfur resulting from increased insecurity, attacks against humanitarian workers, denial of access by the parties to the conflict and bureaucratic impediments imposed by the Government of Sudan, *calls* for the full implementation of the Communiqué between the Government of Sudan and the United Nations on Facilitation of Humanitarian Activities in Darfur, including regarding the timely issuance of visas and travel permits for humanitarian organizations; and *demands* that the Government of Sudan, all militias, armed groups and all other stakeholders ensure the full, safe and unhindered access of humanitarian organizations and relief personnel, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to populations in need and underscores the importance of upholding the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence in the provision of humanitarian assistance;

15. *Condemns* human rights violations and abuses in, and relating to, Darfur, including arbitrary arrests and detentions, *expresses* deep concern about the situation of all those so detained, including civil society members and IDPs, and *emphasizes* the importance of ensuring UNAMID's, within its current mandate, and other relevant organizations' ability to monitor such cases; *calls on* the Government of Sudan fully to respect its obligations, including by fulfilling its commitment to lift the state of emergency in Darfur, releasing all political prisoners, allowing free expression and undertaking effective efforts to ensure accountability for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, by whomsoever perpetrated, and *emphasizes* the importance of UNAMID acting to promote human rights, bringing abuses and violations to the attention of the authorities and *requests* the Secretary-General to provide reporting on all the human rights issues identified in this resolution in his regular reports to the Security Council, and to report promptly gross violations and abuses to the Security Council;

16. *Notes* that conflict in one area of Sudan affects other areas of Sudan and the wider region; and *urges* close coordination among United Nations missions in the region, including UNAMID, the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure effective inter-mission cooperation;

17. *Notes* the request contained in paragraph 19 of resolution 2057 (2012) related to the regional threat of the Lord's Resistance Army, and *encourages* UNAMID, within existing capacities and consistent with its mandate, to cooperate and share information in this regard;

18. *Stresses* the importance of achieving dignified and durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, and of ensuring their full participation in the planning and management of these solutions, *demands* that all parties to the conflict in Darfur create the conditions conducive to allowing the voluntary, informed, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced

persons, or their local integration; *welcomes* the potentially encouraging trend of voluntary returns of IDPs and refugees to their villages and places of origin, which were, according to the figures available to the Secretary-General, greater than new displacements in recent months, but *expresses* deep concern that new displacements continue to occur and at the fact that approximately two million IDPs and refugees remain displaced, *stresses* the importance of the Joint Verification Mechanism in verifying the extent to which these returns are voluntary and informed in nature and *expresses* deep concern over some bureaucratic obstacles that undermine its effectiveness and independence;

19. *Notes* that security and freedom of movement will greatly facilitate recovery initiatives and a return to normalcy in Darfur; *stresses* the importance of early recovery efforts in Darfur when such interventions are suitable, and in this respect *encourages* UNAMID, within its current mandate, to facilitate the work of the United Nations country team and expert agencies on recovery and reconstruction in Darfur, inter alia through the provision of area security; *calls on* all parties to provide unhindered access and on the Government of Sudan to lift all access restrictions, work to resolve the root causes of the Darfur crisis and to increase investment in early recovery activity;

20. *Expresses deep concern* over the persistent localized conflicts, increased criminality and violence and their effect on civilians, but, in this context, *notes* a reduction in inter tribal clashes and *calls on* all parties to put an end to such clashes and to pursue reconciliation; *expresses deep concern* over the proliferation of arms, in particular small arms and light weapons, and, in this regard, *requests* UNAMID to continue to support local conflict resolution mechanisms, and *authorizes* the Joint Chief Mediator to conduct local mediation and reconciliation efforts between communities and armed groups in Darfur; further *requests* UNAMID to monitor whether any arms or related material are present in Darfur in accordance with its mandate as set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1769, and in this context, to continue to cooperate with the Panel of Experts established by resolution 1591 (2005) in order to facilitate their work;

21. *Demands* that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution 1820 (2008); and *requests* UNAMID to report on sexual and gender-based violence, as well as to assess progress towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence, and further *emphasizes* the need to include protection to women and children from sexual violence and gender-based violence, as part of the mission-wide Protection of Civilians strategy identified in paragraph 3 above, and *requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) are implemented by UNAMID, including supporting the participation of women through the appointment of women protection advisers, and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure (a) continued monitoring and reporting, as part of the reports referred to in paragraph 12 above, of the situation of children including close cooperation with child protection actors and (b) continued dialogue with the parties to the conflict towards the development and implementation of time bound action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law against children;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General periodically to review and update the concept of operations and rules of engagement of UNAMID in line with the mission's mandate under relevant Security Council resolutions and to report, as part of the reports referred to in paragraph 12 above, on this to the Security Council and troop-contributing countries;

24. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Security Council

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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 2047 (2012), in which the Council requested that I continue to inform it of progress in the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), and to bring to its attention any serious violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area (S/2011/384, annex). The present report also provides an update on progress made in the implementation of the additional tasks mandated to UNISFA under Security Council resolution 2024 (2011) related to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. In addition, the report provides an update on the situation in Abyei and on the deployment and operations of UNISFA since my previous report on the matter issued on 24 May 2012 (S/2012/358).

II. Security situation

2. During the period under review, the security situation in the Abyei Area remained generally stable. Conditions for the conduct of the peaceful and orderly Misseriya migration and return of displaced Ngok Dinka to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River improved considerably.

3. On 26 May, approximately 700 to 800 elements of the South Sudan Liberation Army (SSLA) entered the Abyei Area from the direction of Ras al-Jamus in Southern Kordofan State, Sudan, through Dumboloya and proceeded to Kadama in the eastern flank of the Abyei Area. Following UNISFA engagement with officials of the Government of the Sudan in Khartoum, the SSLA force, which included over 60 vehicles equipped with heavy machine guns, rocket launchers and an anti-aircraft gun, immediately withdrew from the Abyei Area.

4. On 29 May, in accordance with the provisions of the African Union Peace and Security Council Roadmap of 24 April 2012 and Security Council resolution 2046 (2012) of 2 May 2012, the Government of the Sudan withdrew all Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) personnel from the Abyei Area. A total of 442 SAF elements, together with their equipment and heavy weaponry, relocated from bases in the Abyei Area (281 elements in Abyei town and 161 in Baloom and Goli) to Nyama, approximately

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16 kilometres north of the Abyei Area boundary in Southern Kordofan State, Sudan. A few days later, on 1 June, the remaining 169 members of the Sudan Police Service also withdrew and relocated from Abyei town to el-Muglad in Southern Kordofan State. In both instances, UNISFA provided transportation support and force protection. The withdrawal of both forces was monitored by joint military observer teams composed of SAF, Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and UNISFA monitors. A company size force of approximately 120 to 150 Sudanese oil police remains inside the oil complex in Diffra. These forces are armed with small weapons and have never conducted, and do not possess the capability to conduct, operations outside of the oil complex. Their only task has been to secure the oil installations within the complex. Their presence, nonetheless, constitutes a violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement.

5. During the reporting period, the Misseriya movement northwards from water sources and grazing lands in the Abyei Area and Unity State in South Sudan, which began in May, reached its peak and is nearing completion. The reverse migration proceeded in a peaceful and orderly manner without any major security incidents. Since mid-June, large concentrations (approximately 80 to 90 per cent of the 120,000 Misseriya who migrated through the Abyei Area) of nomads and their cattle have passed through Diffra, al-Rhadiyah and Mekines in the eastern corridor, el-Shemam, al-Askar and al-Haza in the central corridor and el-Dawas, Tadama, Tajiel, Abu Zur and Duaz in the western corridor. The concentration of nomads in specific areas was largely the result of a delay in the beginning of the rainy season and the relative security that UNISFA provides to the nomads in these locations. As is common during this period, the reverse migration was marked by several incidents of cattle raiding. A total of approximately 600 Ngok Dinka and 120 Misseriya cattle were reported stolen. UNISFA was able to retrieve and return 167 of them.

6. In order to prevent any possible breakout of inter-communal violence, UNISFA continued to engage with local community leaders and to urge them to establish direct inter-community dialogue. Further, the ability of UNISFA to prevent local clashes was enhanced by its full deployment, the conduct of extensive day and night patrols, the maintenance of checkpoints and the work of the joint security committees, bringing together UNISFA officers and local community leaders. Owing to difficult weather conditions, which are described in greater detail below, the average number of patrols was reduced from 80 to 40 per day.

7. Despite the improved security situation, law and order remains a growing concern owing to the increased interaction between the local communities and the lack of a police presence, especially in densely populated areas such as Abyei town and Agok. In this regard, on 9 July, approximately 6,000 Ngok Dinka arrived in Abyei town from Agok to celebrate the first anniversary of the independence of South Sudan. Some Ngok Dinka youth threw stones at local shops, resulting in minor injuries to three Misseriya. While UNISFA immediately reinforced its presence and secured the area, this incident illustrates the need to urgently resolve the deadlock over the Abyei Area Administration and establish a new Abyei Police Service.

8. With the onset of the rainy season, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) has suspended operations in the Abyei Area. During its deployment from December 2011 to June 2012, UNMAS opened a total of 340.5 kilometres of routes through survey and clearance, as requested by UNISFA and humanitarian agencies.

UNMAS also conducted surface searches of 27 villages and Abyei town, covering over 8,000,000 square metres and finding and destroying 837 unidentified explosive objects. UNMAS has declared that mines and unidentified explosive objects currently do not constitute a barrier to UNISFA movement, humanitarian access or the return of displaced persons. UNISFA and UNMAS will jointly assess the need to remobilize assets during the next dry season. A small residual threat remains around the former SPLA camps at Noong, Todach and Tajalei, which the Ethiopian demining platoon is clearing.

III. Political developments

9. In an effort to implement the provisions of the African Union Roadmap and Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), representatives of the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan, under the auspices of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, held three rounds of negotiations in Addis Ababa during the reporting period, from 28 May to 7 June, 21 to 28 June and 5 to 7 July. The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee also held its fourth and fifth sessions on 8 June and 5 July, following several postponements since its third meeting in January 2012.

10. On 7 June, the lead negotiating panels of the two Governments and the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee met in Addis Ababa to develop a way forward on the implementation of outstanding provisions of the 20 June 2011 Agreement. The parties restated their agreement to each other's nominations to the Abyei Area Executive Council and agreed to establish a joint technical committee to finalize the demarcation of the boundaries of the Abyei Area. However, no further progress was made on the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration owing to South Sudan's continued objection to the Sudan's nominee for the position of Chair of the Legislative Council.

11. Subsequent to the 7 June joint meeting, the fourth meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee was held in Addis Ababa on 8 June. The parties delegated the issues on the agenda (the Abyei Police Service, humanitarian access and support to displaced persons, and the Joint Military Observer Committee) to the respective specialized committees of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee for further discussion prior to the holding of the fifth meeting. They agreed to review the draft terms of reference of the intergovernmental taskforce on humanitarian assistance and the terms of reference of the Joint Military Observer Committee and to adopt them at the next meeting. They also agreed to review the draft concept for the establishment of the Abyei Police Service, to be prepared by each delegation, at the next meeting and to recommend to the highest authorities of both countries that all necessary measures be taken towards fully restoring the freedom of movement of persons and goods, so as to facilitate the return of displaced persons.

12. At the fifth meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee held on 5 July at UNISFA headquarters in Abyei town, the parties reached the following agreements: to send a joint letter to their respective Presidents informing them of and requesting their guidance on how to resolve disagreements regarding the establishment of the Abyei Administration; the terms of reference of the intergovernmental task force on humanitarian assistance (although, they did not formally adopt them); to establish a joint committee tasked with harmonizing the divergent draft concepts of operations of the parties for the establishment of the Abyei Police Service and to present the

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results at the next Abyei Joint Oversight Committee meeting; to request the African Union to harmonize the proposals for the holding of inter-community dialogue and reconciliation between Ngok Dinka and Misseriya traditional leaders; and to facilitate the increased return of displaced persons before the start of the dry season and to make preparations for the next migration of nomads. The parties also adopted and signed the terms of reference of the Committee and agreed to take steps towards its immediate operationalization, which will include the establishment of the observer committee and teams, induction and training. The Committee discussed, but did not adopt, any decisions on oil revenue sharing, the withdrawal of Sudanese oil police from Diffra, the security of oil installations or the establishment of a radio station in the Abyei Area.

13. On 5 July, UNISFA received a copy of a written administrative order dated 26 June from the South Sudanese co-Chair of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, Luka Biong Deng, directing the former Abyei Area Administration to immediately relocate its secretariat from its current location in Agok to Abyei town. This administrative order constitutes a violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement and Security Council resolutions 1990 (2011) and 2046 (2012). The UNISFA Head of Mission, Lieutenant-General Tadesse Werede Tesfay, and my Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, Haile Menkerios, are working with the African Union and the Government of South Sudan to have this order revoked.

IV. Status of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism

14. Limited progress was achieved during the reporting period on the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of South Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of 29 June 2011 and the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission of 30 July 2011.

15. Within the framework of the extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism held in Addis Ababa from 4 to 7 June, the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan discussed extensively the definition of the safe demilitarized border zone. They each made proposals and presented maps of their proposed contours of the zone, but made no progress in harmonizing their views. At the end of the negotiations, the Government of South Sudan accepted, with reservations, the map proposed by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel in November 2011. The Government of the Sudan continued to reject the November 2011 map. As expressed in its letters to the Security Council dated 25 May (S/2012/366) and 4 June (S/2012/393), the Sudan objected to the location of the zone centreline in the Panel map, notably in the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River valley.

16. Despite the lack of agreement on the safe demilitarized border zone, both parties reaffirmed their commitment to respect the cessation of hostilities and the unconditional withdrawal of forces from each other's side of the border. They also committed themselves to immediately deploy their national monitors to the temporary headquarters of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in Assosa, Ethiopia, and to nominate representatives to the Ad Hoc Committee.

17. The second session of the extraordinary meeting of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism was held from 21 to 28 June. On 24 June, the two Governments agreed on the terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Committee and a definition of "cessation of hostilities", while reiterating their commitment to the memorandum of understanding on non-aggression and cooperation of 10 February 2012.

18. Given the importance of activating the Mechanism for the maintenance of border security, UNISFA has put in place all necessary arrangements to establish its initial operating capacity from its temporary headquarters in Assossa, Ethiopia. This will consist of 36 monitors each from the Sudan, South Sudan and the United Nations and military force protection of approximately 64 elements, equipped with air and land transportation. As at 9 July, UNISFA has deployed 34 out of the envisaged 36 international military observers, including the Chief of the Mechanism, to Assosa. In addition, eight civilian support staff members have been deployed to establish communications, air and ground transportation systems, as well as to make preparations for the accommodation of all monitors. UNMAS personnel have also deployed to Assosa and will provide support to verification patrols with mine-protected vehicles and explosive ordnance/medical support. Two rotary-wing aircraft have also been pre-positioned in Malakal, South Sudan, while one fixed-wing aircraft is expected to be deployed to Assosa from the Abyei Area in the near future.

19. On 22 and 23 June, the Governments of South Sudan and the Sudan, respectively, submitted to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, and exchanged, their lists of national monitors. On 29 June, the UNISFA Head of Mission, further to a request from the Panel, wrote to both Governments, inviting them to deploy their monitors by 3 July. On 21 and 22 July, the Sudan and South Sudan deployed 32 and 30 monitors, respectively, to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism temporary headquarters in Assosa.

V. Humanitarian situation

20. The pace of the return of displaced persons to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River increased following the withdrawal of Sudanese forces from the Abyei Area. As at 18 July, UNISFA had observed that approximately 10,022 persons had returned to villages north of the river, including approximately 1,859 to Abyei town. As a goodwill gesture, and based on a request for assistance from community leaders, UNISFA provided transportation for most of the new returnees.

21. The newly arrived returnees have begun to rebuild their destroyed houses and to carry out agricultural activities. UNISFA troops assisted a number of them in their reconstruction efforts. As a result of the return, economic activities have resumed in Abyei town market, with both Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities present and trading with each other.

22. The majority of over 110,000 Ngok Dinka who fled their homes in the Abyei Area remain displaced and reluctant to return to their villages owing to poor living conditions in the areas of return, unavailability of health and education facilities and the onset of the rainy season. While the withdrawal of Sudanese armed forces has created a more conducive environment for returns, sustainable reintegration is not yet a realistic prospect. The humanitarian challenges, related to both the return of displaced persons and future migrations of nomads, include the need for adequate

humanitarian assistance and development, reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes.

23. Humanitarian partners are implementing a response plan designed to assist approximately 30,000 people returning to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River within the next three months (July-September). In June, over 124,000 displaced persons were provided with a monthly food ration by the World Food Programme and its partners in the Abyei Area and Warrap State in South Sudan. Food security and livelihood partners have distributed their entire stock of seeds and agricultural tools to approximately 15,000 people in villages surrounding Agok. Water, sanitation and hygiene partners, such as the International Organization for Migration, rehabilitated 23 broken bore holes in Abyei town to support a target population of 15,000 and 18 broken bore holes in northern parts of the Abyei Area to support an estimated 19,000 inhabitants. Four water yards were also rehabilitated in this area, which are currently supporting 14,000 nomads during the migration season and almost 190,000 head of cattle.

24. Humanitarian agencies also assisted persons in Rumamier displaced from Unity State, South Sudan, by providing health services and non-food items. United Nations Children's Fund partners in the area continued to register separated children and to conduct family tracing.

VI. Protection of civilians

25. Pending the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration, the Mission has continued to implement its multifaceted protection of civilians strategy, which consists of monitoring and early warning assessments, conducting day and night patrols, promoting the concept of direct inter-community dialogue between the local communities and reconciliation involving Misseriya and Ngok Dinka traditional leaders and interaction with Sudanese and South Sudanese Government officials.

26. An essential element of the UNISFA protection of civilians strategy has been its continuous engagement with the local communities in the Abyei Area. As described in previous reports, the primary tool in this regard has been the joint security committees, which have been established by UNISFA and tasked with assessing, planning and implementing security arrangements for the peaceful and orderly return of displaced persons and migration of nomads. As the migration period draws to a close, and with the improved security situation, UNISFA focus in this context will increasingly be on the organized return of displaced persons to areas north of the Kiir/Bahr el-Arab River, including Abyei town. For this purpose, UNISFA has continuously engaged with Ngok Dinka community leaders to discuss prospects and make preparations for the increased return of displaced persons.

27. The fifth meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee was an opportunity to underscore the crucial importance for it to take the lead in establishing inter-community dialogue between Ngok Dinka and Misseriya traditional leaders, preferably before the rainy season. This will create an enabling environment for peaceful coexistence between the two communities.

28. There were no new developments during the period under review with regard to the operationalization of human rights monitoring in the Abyei Area, as called for under paragraph 10 of resolution 1990 (2011).

VII. Deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

29. As at 9 July, the military component of UNISFA comprised 3,952 of its authorized troop-strength of 4,200 (see annexes I and II to the present report). The remaining 248 elements are earmarked for deployment within the UNISFA air aviation unit, as staff officers and military observers and for the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

30. The UNISFA military component continued to be deployed in three sectors. In Sector North, the second battalion was deployed at company strength in Diffra, Farouk, Todach and Goli and at platoon strength in Tajalei. In Sector Centre, the first battalion was deployed at company strength in UNISFA headquarters, Abyei town and Abyei highway, and at platoon strength in Noong. A reserve quick reaction force was maintained in this Sector in Dokura. In Sector South, the third battalion was deployed at company strength in Agok, Banton and Manyang, and at platoon strength in the Banton area. In addition, Sectors North and Centre were allotted one tank company and artillery battery each and deployed, respectively, in Todach and Abyei (see annex II to the present report).

31. The onset of the heavy rain season during the period under review restricted considerably the military component's road access and thereby limited the operational capability of some operating bases. In order to maintain operational capability under these difficult conditions, UNISFA redeployed some of its troops to alternate operating bases. The redeployment was guided by the fact that the difficult weather conditions also limited the potential for security threats in these areas. UNISFA relocated the operating bases in Marial Achak, Leu, Alal and Tajalei, owing to the difficult road conditions in these areas.

32. In order to maintain effective control over progress in the reverse migration of Misseriya nomads and to maintain security in areas where displaced Ngok Dinka have returned, UNISFA conducted extensive day and night patrols, using armoured personnel carriers to deter threats and increase its visibility. No restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNISFA were reported. The Sudanese oil police, the only remaining unauthorized force inside the Abyei Area, have not interfered with UNISFA operations.

33. Owing to disagreements over its concept of operations, the parties have been unable to establish the Abyei Police Service. In the meantime, UNISFA has continued with preparations for the deployment of the Senior Police Adviser and 11 Police Advisers. In accordance with the mandate of UNISFA to support the Abyei Police Service once it is established, the Police Advisers will be engaged in assessing the current law and order situation, liaising with relevant actors on the ground, advising the UNISFA Head of Mission on law and order concerns, and planning for the establishment of a specialized unit to deal with cattle raiding.

VIII. Mission support

34. With regard to UNISFA logistical challenges, the Mission continues to make efforts to improve the difficult living conditions of the troops, most of whom have been accommodated in tents since the deployment of UNISFA. Constructing hard

wall accommodation has become an issue of high priority, in view of the fact that several company operating bases and temporary operating bases were compelled during the last rainy season to relocate from their respective positions because of having been under water. Improving the living conditions will not only help preserve and enhance the operational capabilities of the troops, but also boost their morale.

35. Approximately 52 per cent of the UNISFA troops reside in tents. In order to improve living conditions, the Mission is constructing as many hard wall facilities as possible before the rainy season brings any construction to a halt. An obstacle in this regard has been the logistical and other difficulties in transporting over 200 hard wall units from the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur to UNISFA. The Mission is also working on installing nine water treatment plants at existing bore wells and drilling a well for a new company operating base at the Antony airstrip.

36. The onset of the seasonal rain has also resulted in damage to some of the tents and flooding in a number of operating bases. In order to remedy the situation, UNISFA is in the process of acquiring replacement tents from other peacekeeping operations in the region and the regional and global support centres. Most of the operating bases that have experienced floods were relocated to higher ground.

37. As of mid-June, owing to deteriorated road conditions from Abyei to Wau, South Sudan, UNISFA has been using air transport to deliver food. The use of air transport has increased the timeliness and the quality of food deliveries to the troops.

38. All necessary logistical arrangements have also been put in place for the operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in Assosa. This includes the leasing of two buildings for office space and accommodation for both military and civilian staff. These facilities are being rented for an initial period of six months with the possibility of extension, depending on whether the political and security situation allows for relocation to a permanent Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism headquarters on the border between the Sudan and South Sudan.

IX. Observations and recommendations

39. The redeployment of unauthorized forces from the Abyei Area is a most welcome development that will go a long way towards improving security and stability, as well as facilitating the anticipated large-scale return of displaced Ngok Dinka. However, the continued presence of Sudanese oil police in Diffra remains a cause for concern. Their presence constitutes a violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement and Security Council resolutions 1990 (2011) and 2046 (2012). I urge the parties, through the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, to urgently examine the possibility of putting in place an alternative security mechanism to ensure the security of the oil installations and equipment in Diffra and thereby facilitate the withdrawal of the oil police.

40. The convening of the fifth meeting of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee was a further illustration of the commitment of the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to implement in good faith the 20 June 2011 Agreement. It is essential that the parties preserve this spirit of constructive dialogue and compromise. The persistent differences over the modalities of the establishment of the Abyei Area

Administration, the Abyei Police Service and the intergovernmental taskforce on humanitarian assistance risk undermining efforts to facilitate the return and the resettlement of displaced persons and respond to their urgent humanitarian and social needs. In this regard, I call on South Sudan to revoke the order to relocate the former Abyei Area Administration to Abyei town, which constitutes a violation of the 20 June 2011 Agreement and undermines the goodwill of the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee to implement the Agreement. As stipulated under the Agreement, an Abyei Area Administration agreed upon by both parties is the only legitimate administration for the Area with which UNISFA can engage. I urge the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to build on the promising conditions created by the recent withdrawal of unauthorized forces from the Abyei Area and to put in place all necessary mechanisms for a fully functioning local government that can address the plight of the local communities.

41. UNISFA is not mandated and does not have the capacity to address the noted growing law and order concerns in the Abyei Area. The return of displaced persons and increased contact between the two communities is likely to make the situation in locations such as Abyei town even more volatile. UNISFA has thus far managed to contain such incidents. However, the establishment of the Abyei Area Administration and the Abyei Police Service is the only sustainable means of ensuring law and order in the long run.

42. The anticipated large-scale return of displaced Ngok Dinka to their respective villages and to Abyei town will create the conditions necessary for the process of healing caused by a long period of painful displacement to begin. In order for the returnees to resettle and reintegrate into society on a permanent basis, it is essential that adequate arrangements be put in place to address their basic needs, especially health, shelter, water supply and food. I therefore call on the humanitarian community and donors to make the necessary preparations to support the returnees and the nomads.

43. I commend both Governments for the constructive spirit displayed during the negotiations in Addis Ababa and urge them to take all necessary measures for the immediate operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, in close cooperation with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and UNISFA. Similarly, I encourage both Governments to continue to work on implementing the provisions of resolution 2046 (2012) and to do so through dialogue and mutually acceptable solutions.

44. Finally, I would like to extend my gratitude to the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Meles Zenawi, for his continuous personal engagement and his Government's unwavering support of UNISFA. I would also like to express my appreciation to my Special Envoy, Haile Menkerios, and to the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, led by Thabo Mbeki, for their sustained efforts to assist the two parties in resolving their persistent differences over the practical modalities for implementing the various agreements they have signed. Moreover, I would like to extend my gratitude to the UNISFA Head of Mission, Lieutenant-General Tadesse Werede Tesfay, and his staff for their continued efforts to enhance peace and stability in the Abyei Area, to facilitate a peaceful and orderly return of displaced persons and migration of nomads and to promote durable inter-community dialogue, often under very difficult conditions.

Annex I

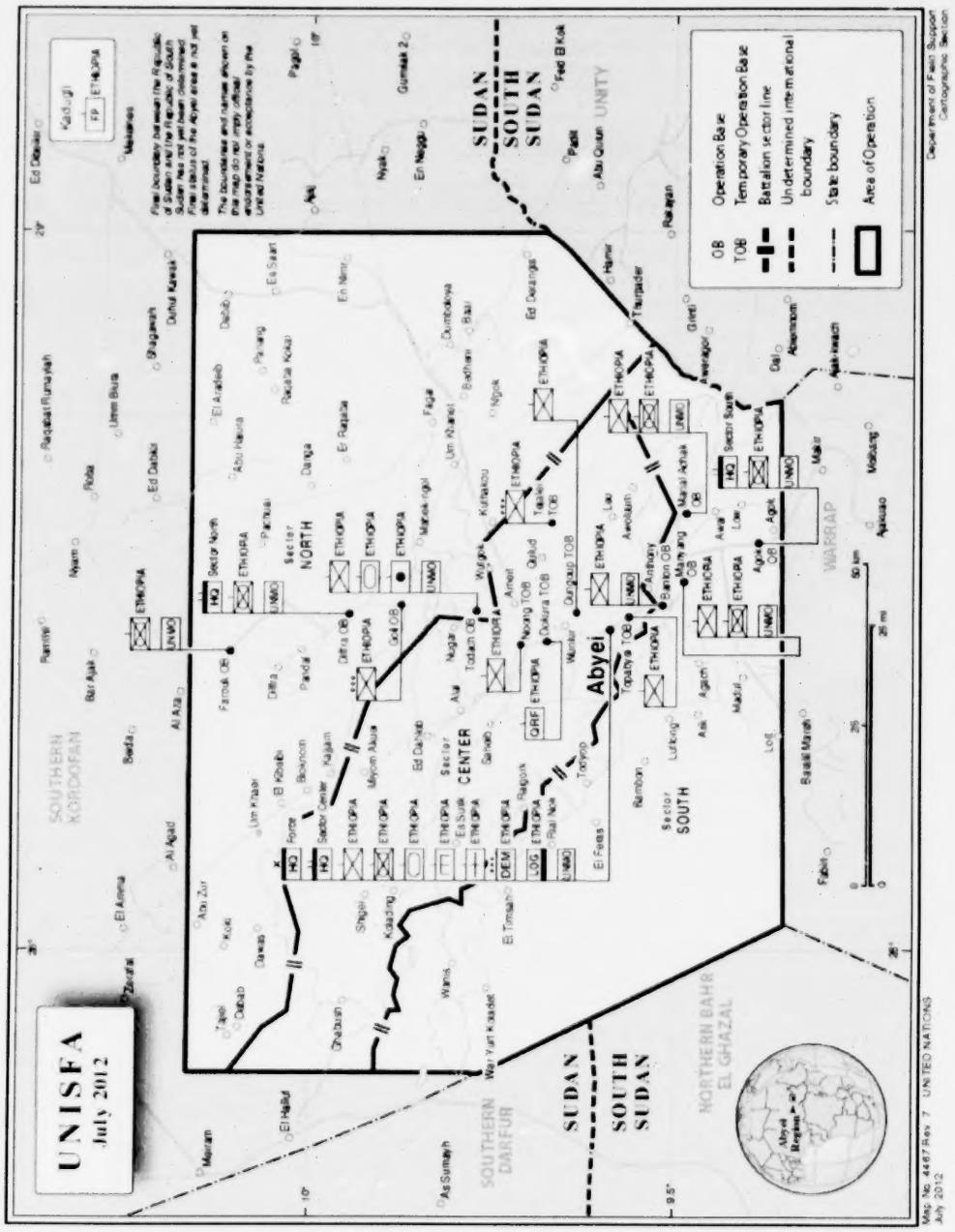
Composition of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei military component (including the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism)

Country	*Description*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Benin	Experts on mission	3		4
	Contingent troop	1		
Bolivia	Experts on mission	3		4
	Contingent troop	1		
Brazil	Experts on mission	1		3
	Contingent troop	2		
Burundi	Experts on mission	1		1
Cambodia	Experts on mission	1		1
Ecuador	Experts on mission	1		1
El Salvador	Experts on mission	1		1
Ethiopia	Experts on mission	86	4	3 878
	Contingent troop	3 584	204	
Ghana	Experts on mission	3		5
	Contingent troop	2		
Guatemala	Experts on mission	2		3
	Contingent troop	1		
Guinea	Experts on mission	2		2
India	Experts on mission	2		4
	Contingent troop	2		
Indonesia	Experts on mission	1		2
	Contingent troop	1		
Kyrgyzstan	Experts on mission	1		1
Malaysia	Experts on mission	1		1
Mongolia	Experts on mission	2		2
Mozambique	Experts on mission	1		1
Namibia	Experts on mission	1		1
Nepal	Experts on mission	3		5
	Contingent troop	2		
Nigeria	Experts on mission	3		3
Paraguay	Experts on mission	1		1
Peru	Experts on mission	2		3
	Contingent troop	1		
Philippines	Experts on mission	1		2
	Contingent troop	1		

Country	*Description*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Russian Federation	Experts on mission	1		3
	Contingent troop	2		
Rwanda	Experts on mission	2		4
	Contingent troop	2		
Sierra Leone	Experts on mission	3		3
Sri Lanka	Experts on mission	5		6
	Contingent troop	1		
United Republic of Tanzania	Experts on mission	1		2
	Contingent troop		1	
Uruguay	Contingent troop	1		1
Zambia	Experts on mission	1		1
Zimbabwe	Experts on mission	2		3
	Contingent troop	1		
Total				**3 952**

Annex II

Map of the deployment of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei



United Nations S/2012/584

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 26 July 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 May 2012 (S/2012/310), by which you conveyed to the Security Council the benchmarks and indicators developed for the future evolution of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) into a United Nations country team presence, as requested by the Council in resolutions 1959 (2010) and 2027 (2011), has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

The members of the Security Council support those benchmarks and they look forward to the provision by BNUB, within six months, of baseline data and assessments for each issue, including observations on timing, trends and the role of BNUB in implementation, as described by your Special Representative at the 6799th meeting of the Security Council, on 5 July 2012.

(*Signed*) Néstor **Osorio**
President of the Security Council

12-44157 (E) 260712

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United Nations S/2012/585

Security Council

Distr.: General
26 July 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 26 July 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), in paragraph 5 (a) of which the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), a group of up to eight experts, acting under the direction and purview of the Committee, composed of individuals with appropriate experience and knowledge to provide the Committee with expertise, to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate under resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011), including through facilitation of assistance to improve implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

By resolution 2055 (2012), adopted on 29 June 2012, the Security Council emphasized the significantly increased workload of the Committee over the course of its mandate and requested the Secretary-General to increase the size of the group of experts referred to in paragraph 5 (a) of resolution 1977 (2011) to up to nine experts.

On 3 July 2012, the Committee informed the Secretariat that, after extensive consultations on its group of experts, the Committee had agreed on nine candidates and in this connection requested that the Secretary-General take the necessary measures to establish the group of experts in accordance with paragraph 5 (a) of resolution 1977 (2011) and resolution 2055 (2012).

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that after consultations with the Committee I have appointed the following individuals to the group of experts:

Ms. Xiaodong Lu (China)

Mr. Nicolas Kasprzyk (France)

Mr. Kai Kiessler (Germany)

Mr. Enrique Ochoa (Mexico)

Mr. Zawar Haider Abidi (Pakistan)

Mr. Petr Litavrin (Russian Federation)

Mr. Bennie Lombard (South Africa)

Mr. Terence Taylor (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

Ms. Dana Perkins (United States of America)

12-44212 (E) 260712

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I have appointed Mr. Terence Taylor to serve as Coordinator of the group of experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon